guidelines and Monthly Progress Reports of Rural Development Programmes through on-line system. The State Governments have also been advised to adopt a four-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership and (iv) accountability—social audit through Gram Sabha. In addition to this, constitution of Village Level Monitoring Committee for each work under SGRY is mandatory which will monitor the progress and quality while work is in progress and final report of the Committee would be attached alongwith the completion certificate of work for consideration of Gram Sabha ,of Gram Panchayat where work has been executed.

To streamline the efficacy of the delivery system of the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the State Governments have been advised to prepare to permanent IAY wait list, one for SCs/STs and other for general families based on BPL Census 2002.

The Ministry of Rural Development has already a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system in existence. Independent agencies are already associated in evaluation and impact assessment studies of various Rural Development Programmes of this Ministry.

Polluted drinking water

996. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of villages and percentage to total population, where the source of drinking water supply is affected/polluted by fluoride, arsenic, nitrate, iron, saline, other pollutants;

(b) what has been the achievement in improving the above scenario of slow poisoning through supply of drinking water, during last two years; and

(c) what new steps Government intend to take to ameliorate the lot of villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) As per the water quality survey ordered in March, 2000, State Governments reported 2,16,968 rural habitations affected with different water quality problems like excess fluoride, arsenic, salinity, iron, nitrate and combination of these chemical constituents as on 31/3/2004. Statement showing the contaminant-wise and State-wise break-up of number of rural habitations is given in the Statement *(See* below). It is estimated that 66 million people are at risk

due to excess fluoride problems and 16 million people are at risk due to excess arsenic problems in drinking water in the rural areas of the country.

(b) Water quality is a dynamic problem. After 31/3/2004, some States have reported newly emerged water quality habitations while other States have tackled existing water quality problems. As reported by States on 31/3/2005, the number of water quality affected habitations in the country is 1,95,813. During the first year of Bharat Nirman Programme *i.e.,* 2005-06, States have reported coverage of 4,439 water quality affected habitations with safe drinking water.

(c) Rural drinking water is a State subject. Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States through a Centrally Sponsored scheme, namely Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), for supply of drinking water as per the stipulated norms. Upto February 2006, State Government, were fully empowered to sanction and implement projects for tackling water quality problems, for which 15% of annual ARWSP funds released to States, were specifically earmarked. In order to provide focused attention to tackle water quality problems, Sub-Mission guidelines under ARWSP have been revised in February 2006, wherein, 20% of ARWSP funds is retained at the Centre to be released to water quality affected States only, after the State Governments submit formal requests along with the list of projects, habitation-wise, sanctioned by its State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee.

Under the Bharat Nirman programme, all rural habitations including water quality problem habitations are to be provided with safe drinking water is a phased manner during the period 2005-06 to 2008-09.

Statement

Water quality affected habitations reported by states

(On the basis of survey ordered in March 2000 and as reported by states on 31/3/2004)

SIN	State/UT	Habitations Affected by						
		Fluoride	Salinity	Iron	Arsenic	Nitrate	Multiple	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3072	973	5	0	0	0	4050
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	7585	0	0	534	8119
4	Bihar	43	0	629	45	50	9	776
5	Chhattisgarh	17	61	4932	11	0	0	5021

SI. No.	State/UT	Habitations Affected by						
		Fluoride	Salinity	Iron	Arsenic	Nitrate I	Multiple	Total
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	4341	2575	0	0	1336	465	8717
8	Haryana	144	72	0	0	0	145	361
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	15	0	113	0	1	39	168
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	49	0	0	0	49
12	Karnataka	5838	4460	6633	0	4077	0	21008
13	Kerala	34	86	564	0	78	105	867
14	Madhya Pradesh	3764	604	856	0	0	157	5381
15	Maharashtra	800	2077	196	0	296	418	3787
16	Mampur	0	0	37	0	0	0	37
17	Meghalaya	0	C	160	0	0	0	160
18	Mizoram	0	0	26	0	0	0	26
19	Nagaland	0	0	157	0	0	0	157
20	Orissa	504	771	30979	0	0	0	32254
21	Punjab	613	1291	189	0	0	0	2093
22	Rajasthan	8992	5428	131	0	7882	18639	41072
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	737	674	1058	0	237	2868	5574
25	Tripura	0	0	6850	0	0	181	7031
26	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	1046	295	2198	0	1	1522	5062
28	West Bengal	1346	4126	54711	4973	0	0	65156
29	A&N Islands	0	0	16	0	0	10	26
30	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Pondicherry	0	2	14	0	0	0	16
35	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL :	31306	23495	118088	5029	13958	25092	216968